

BROOKE IN HAVANA

The Military Governor of Cuba Ready for Work.

A GREAT DISPLAY OF FLAGS

Old Glory and the Banner of Cuba Libre. Senor de Castro Issues an Order. American Artillerymen Admitted to Cubanas.

(By Telegraph.)

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Major General John R. Brooke, military governor of Cuba, arrived here from the United States today. The citizens of Havana read in their morning papers an order from Captain General Castellanos permitting the display of Cuban and American flags inside the lines of the Spanish jurisdiction and early this morning the Stars and Stripes and the Lone Star of Cuba floated over many buildings in the heart of the city and in the streets in which the Spanish soldiers still keep guard. The only buildings excepted in the order are the government offices. Fear of the Spaniards disappeared with the appearance of the order, for out came thousands of flags secretly made by the women of the households or clandestinely purchased from adventurous peddlers.

Robert A. Scott, formerly city treasurer of Jacksonville, Fla., succeeded in getting a small cargo of flags into Havana some weeks ago and flags originally costing about four cents have been selling for about a dollar each.

Senor de Castro, the civil governor of Havana, acting in accord with General Ludlow has issued an order forbidding any further firing of fire-arms or the exploding of fire crackers in the public thoroughfares. He also prohibits the assembling of crowds in the streets or parks after 3:30 P. M., orders the closing of all places of entertainment, including the theatres and cafes at 11 P. M., forbids people taking part in certain African dances, in which the participants are dressed in devil costumes; forbids meetings of niggers and forbids all manifestations which may produce disturbances between the Cubans and Spaniards, or between Spaniards and Americans. Those who violate these orders are threatened with severe punishment.

A detachment of American artillerymen was admitted to Cabanas Fortress today by request of General Clous. Regala was evacuated today by the Spaniards and occupied by the Americans.

A banner having on it a portrait of President McKinley, painted by Armando Fenocal, has been on view in a window on Obispo street, where it was cheered by the people. It will be sent to the President by representatives of the Masonic lodges who will meet tonight to arrange for a patriotic demonstration.

The Havana wards which have already been evacuated were the scenes of processions and noisy celebrations today.

A cab driver was shot last night for refusing to enter the territory within Spanish jurisdiction with Cuban and American flags on his vehicle; an omnibus driver and two women were shot by Naniagos today and the body of a lieutenant guerrilla has been found near Seibe de Agua, this province. He was taken from the town by a band of Cubans and killed.

Several guerrillas are reported to have been killed at Sancti Spiritus after the evacuation of that place by the Spaniards and before the American occupation of the town.

The police reports show that twelve more persons have been wounded, four of them being intentional cases, the rest of them received accidental wounds. Among the wounded are three children and a lady, whose arm has been amputated.

The city jail was delivered into the hands of the Americans Saturday. One political prisoner was found there. Colonel Bacallao, who was captured with General Ruiz Rivera, and who was pardoned for political offenses, but sentenced to death on the charge of murder.

The United States transport Mobile, having on board two battalions of the First Texas and the Second Louisiana, has arrived here from Savannah, Ga., which port she left on December 15th.

SPANISH LINE CONTRACTED.

The Spanish troops today still further contracted their lines and withdrew to the extremity of the peninsula on which the city of Havana is built. They now occupy scarcely two square miles. The United States troops have moved from the suburbs into the city proper and tonight are patrolling the park and parade.

The Eighth and Tenth Regular Infantry Regiments have been placed at the disposal of Major General Ludlow, military governor of the city after January 1st, and already six companies have been quartered in the buildings within the city limits of Havana proper and are doing police as well as military duty. Senor Fernandez de Cartri has informed General Ludlow that the Havana constabulary were afraid to try to keep order unless they could rely upon the support of the American troops, and General Ludlow immediately issued instructions to the American

parties when making arrests for misdemeanors, to turn the offenders over to the ordinary civil authorities.

The whole population is in a state of unrest—the Spanish residents fearful, the Cubans eager to do something to show they have gained their freedom. Bands of Cubans freely enter the residences of Spaniards, call upon them to hoist American flags and to shout "Viva Cuba Libre" and terrify them with their machetes.

A dozen such cases were reported to the American authorities today. In all such instances the guards were promptly sent to the houses invaded, but the Cubans were invariably gone before the patrol arrived, nor was there any such thing as catching the offenders.

THE ORDER IGNORED.

No attention whatever is paid to the order against the discharging of fire crackers, and pistols are fired in the streets all the more continuously. Three persons have been killed and twenty-nine wounded, among the latter three women and three children. The shooting has been for the most part indiscriminate.

A General Ludlow was standing on the balcony of the Hotel Inglaterra at dusk today watching the scene in the plaza, a man waved a Cuban flag. Another cried out "An insult, an insult," whereas the man who was waving the flag fired upon the objector.

A Spanish company that was retiring from Fort Principe was deliberately fired on from a private residence. Lieutenant Blount, an American officer, who was escorting the Spaniards, broke into the house, but the occupants fled to adjoining roofs.

While Brigadier General Clous and Captain Hart were returning from the palace today after an interview with Captain General Castellanos, they met a mob of Cubans carrying flags and shouting. A minute or two later the crowd would have encountered a detachment of Spanish troops. The situation called for prompt action and Captain Hart leaped from the carriage, faced the mob and ordered everybody to go immediately home.

Major General Brooke has this evening formally taken command of the United States forces in Cuba and has issued the necessary orders.

Treachery on Ice.

(By Telegraph.)

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A special to the Standard from Alexandria Bay says:

Yesterday three of the children of Charles Hagerman were playing on the ice of the North shore of Watkins Lake, the St. Lawrence river when it broke and they fell in and were drowned. A fourth child, who was on shore, ran to the house and notified her mother.

Mrs. Hagerman rushed to the scene and in her endeavors to rescue the children broke through the ice, and she, too, was drowned.

A man who was attracted to the scene of the accident dove into the water and brought up one of the children, but as the man was trying to climb out of the ice the child slipped from his grasp and perished.

The family consisted of Charles Hagerman, his wife and nine children. Hagerman, who has been in Canada, arrived home an hour after the drowning to take Christmas with his family. He went to the river and alone recovered the four bodies.

Assigned to Post Duty.

(By Telegraph.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Dec. 27.—The First squadron of the Sixth Cavalry departed today for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to occupy a post there. The remainder of the regiment will leave as soon as transportation is secured. The Sixth has been assigned to the following posts in the department:

of the Missouri: Headquarters and four troops, Fort Riley, Kas.; four troops, Fort Leavenworth; two troops, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; two troops, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

The Second Battalion First Infantry and Regiment First Infantry and Regimental Headquarters left today for Charleston to take a transport for Cuba. Brigadier General Robert H. Hall and personal staff formerly of the First Brigade, First Division, departed for Chicago where they will join the Fourth Infantry and proceed to Manila.

Dewey the Senior Officer.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Admiral Dewey is now the senior officer of the American navy, having reached that position without congressional action through the retirement Sunday last of Admiral Bunce. He will continue to hold that distinction until the 26th of December next, when he will go upon the retired list unless Congress extends him from the operation of the law and, after making him admiral of the navy, provides that he may hold that office in active service without age limitation.

Chester to be Dry Docked.

(By Telegraph.)

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 27.—The transport Chester will have to be dry-docked for repairs. One-third of her propeller is gone. The accident occurred when the ship was twenty-five miles here under half speed. The quartermaster has asked the War Department whether he shall send the ship to Port Royal dry dock or put the Third Nebraska Regiment on her and have her docked at Havana when she returns there.

Bryan Will Speak.

(By Telegraph.)

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan will be present here at the Jackson Day banquet of the Duckworth Club. The date of the banquet has been changed to Friday, January 6, to meet his convenience. As January 8 falls on Sunday next year it was as easy for the Duckworth Club to hold its banquet on Friday as on Saturday or Monday night. The speech of Mr. Bryan is expected to be his opening of the campaign against expansion.

WANT FREE PAPER OWNS DEATH'S SWAY

Argument in Favor of Removal of Tariff. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Passes Away.

THEY NEED NO PROTECTION A VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA

American Manufacturers Have Natural Advantages Which Enable Them to Meet and Overcome All Opposition. Senior Member of the Senate, Both in Age and in Point of Service. Father of Congressional Library Building Scheme.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has presented to the Anglo-American joint high commissioners a carefully prepared argument in favor of free paper and free pulp. The following is a synopsis of the argument:

The directors of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing 157 daily newspapers of the United States and representing the bulk of the total consumption of print paper, are in favor of free paper and free pulp. The tariff of \$5 per ton on print paper is prohibitory, and we believe that the rate of \$1.67 per ton for mechanically ground wood pulp is excessive; that the American paper manufacturers need no protection because they can manufacture paper cheaper than is done in any other part of the world, and they are now supplying the Australian, Japanese and British markets in competition with Swedish and German manufacturers; that no print paper is brought into the United States, but that during the last year, the export had averaged 1,000 tons per week, and that the entire revenue received from the importation of mechanically ground wood pulp was only \$41,842 last year, also that no serious question of national economy could be urged in opposition to free pulp and free paper.

The American manufacturers are protected to the extent of \$1.60 per ton by reason of their proximity to their customers. The difference in the cost of importation to the market are their great guarantee of security against Canada. They are also protected by reason of their ability to obtain cheaper and more convenient supplies of coal and chemicals, which, as yet are not obtainable in the Canadian forests.

In January, 1898, all the big and profitable paper mills of the United States with a few unimportant exceptions were merged into the International Paper Company, a combination that absorbed twenty-four mills producing about 80 per cent. of the entire American output. This corporation or trust was capitalized upon a basis of \$55,000,000.

The pretext given by the organization of the trust was the inability of mills to make paper at prevailing prices—that bankruptcy stared them in the face. This combination was really formed to protect the proprietors whose mills were in poor localities, or on streams that were running dry. Every mill owner who entered that trust invited a withdrawal of government favor. Excessive and improper prices were paid for many mills that were located on exhausted water courses and that were tributary to denuded timber tracts; for mills that at periods of the year have an insufficient supply of water, or are under water; for mills that are inferior and worthless in machinery, equipment and construction; for mills that must pay excessive rental for water power; for mills that do not control wood lands; for mills that have neither pulp grinding attachments nor sulphite pulp auxiliaries.

The organizers of the trust frankly admitted, at the outset, that its common stock represented no investment, yet a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock was declared in November, payable December 31st, 1898. This common stock is now selling on Wall street at sixty. A circular based upon information furnished by the officers of the International Paper Company showed that in July the trust was making a profit of \$10 per ton on its output. The entire output of this corporation representing 1,420 tons per day for theoretical capacity, could be reproduced by a present investment of \$15,000,000, so that the American consumers of newspapers are forced to pay dividends upon an inflated and wholly fictitious valuation of at least \$40,000,000.

Immediately after the organization of the trust it raised the price of paper wherever possible. In three cases it raised its price \$10 per ton and has averaged an increase of \$5 per ton on its daily output of 1,420 tons, equaling an increased tax of \$2,120,000 per annum upon the newspapers of the country, which now pay a total exceeding \$20,000,000 per annum for their paper supply.

The enlightened policy of New York and other States in protecting forests should be encouraged by putting Canadian pulp and paper on the free list.

Every increase of a quarter of a cent a pound in the price of newspapers adds \$34,000,000 to the valuation of the trust securities.

Bolivian Affairs Serious.

(By Telegraph.)

LIMA, PERU, Dec. 27.—Via Galveston, Tex.—Advices from Bolivia say that the aspect of affairs there is serious. Young men belonging to the best society are joining either side; the banks have lost nearly all their clerks and civil war is inevitable.

READING THE TREATY.

Cabinet Listens to the More Important Parts of the Document. (By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The cabinet at its meeting today listened to the reading of the more important parts of the Paris treaty, and then gave attention to affairs in Cuba. Secretary Gage talked at some length of the financial situation and outlined a plan looking to the fixing on a permanent basis of the values of current money. It is learned that a program more or less elaborate has been prepared for the celebration attending the raising of the United States flag on the island of Cuba on January 1st. The President and the members of the cabinet are agreed that this celebration should not be of an ostentatious character, but simple and dignified, and the Secretary of War has sent a cablegram of inquiry on this point. It is recognized that great care should be exercised to prevent giving unnecessary offence to any one, and thus avoid possible disturbances.

SPECULATION RIFE.

The presence of Senator Davis, one of the members of the peace commission at the capitol today was the cause of more or less peace treaty speculation among Senators. It is the intention of Senator Davis to ask the committee on foreign relations to take up the treaty as soon as received from the President. While it is expected that the document will undergo careful scrutiny in committee, it is the general opinion that this will be done with a much expedition as possible. There will be an effort on the part of the friends of the treaty to have it reported without any amendments whatever and they assert that the committee as a whole is favorable to ratification without alterations. The present plan of those Senators opposed to straight ratification is to urge the insertion of an amendment providing in specific terms that the United States shall not acquire sovereignty over the Philippine Islands under any circumstances.

No Military Conspiracy.

(By Telegraph.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs his paper the substance of an interview he has had with General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, who denied the existence of any military conspiracy against the republic. According to the correspondent General Zurlinden said: "I believe there is no plot and there will be none, because the army is republican to the core. We seek no dictator. The name Napoleon may be music to our ears but we are the nation's servants and our duty is to France."

"The army, like the majority of the nation, believes Dreyfus guilty, but a declaration of innocence would not induce the army to turn against the republic."

Iloilo Formally Surrendered.

(By Telegraph.)

MADRID, Dec. 27.—General Rios, the Spanish commander in the Visayas Islands, has telegraphed to the government from Iloilo, capital of the island of Panaya, under date of December 24th, as follows:

"Am preparing to embark on the steamer Leo XIII for Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, having yesterday (December 23rd) formally surrendered Iloilo, in the presence of the military and naval commanders, the mayor and the foreign consuls. Have charged the German consul with the protection of Spanish interests. Shall arrive at Manila by the end of this month."

Though the dispatch is ambiguous, it is assumed here that the surrender of Iloilo was to the Americans.

Kalsomiers Take Holiday.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—There were but three members of the war investigating commission at its offices today and after a short informal discussion the regular session was deferred until tomorrow. No witnesses have been summoned. The Swift Beef Company, of Chicago, have forwarded to the commission a communication taking exception to the reflections made by General Miles on the character of the beef furnished the expeditionary forces in the war. This question of character of the beef supply may possibly open up a rather prolonged inquiry. Unless something unexpected should develop, however, the commission expects to close its regular sessions before the middle of January and possibly finish up its work entirely by February 1, so as to submit its report to Congress about that time. This is barring a possible broad investigation as to the beef issue.

Save from Lynches.

(By Telegraph.)

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 27.—A special to the Constitution from Raleigh, N. C., says: "Tonight Thomas Smith, colored, was brought here and jailed to save him from lynching. He lives near Smithfield. Today three white boys passing his house, threw in some fire crackers. Smith ran out and with a pocket knife cut the throat of one boy named Hawthorne. The boy fell dead. Smith then cut the throat of another but missed the jugular vein. Bloodhounds from Goldsboro trailed Smith to Smithfield, where he was jailed. Had he remained there a few hours longer he would surely have been lynched."

Consult With Bryan.

(By Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Democratic Congressmen from Illinois, several prominent State and local Democratic leaders and Colonel W. J. Bryan held a protracted meeting here today. Colonel Bryan left tonight for Lincoln, Neb.

IS HE A MURDERER?

Columbus Authorities Arrest a Man on Suspicion.

BLOODY CRIME RECALLED

Slew All the Residents of the House Save One. Heavy Reward for the Slayer, Dead or Alive. Traveled Under An Alias.

(By Telegraph.)

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 27.—There is under arrest in this city a man whom the police have strong reason to believe is James C. Dunham, for whom there is a reward of \$11,000, offered, dead or alive, at San Jose, Calif. He was picked up here by Detective Louis Wolf, of the local force, as a suspicious character, he having offered a lot of goods for sale at about twenty per cent. of the actual value. He said his right name was Harry Church, a servant, from which point he started out two years ago. He has had a number of aliases.

The crime for which Dunham, whom Church is expected of being, is wanted, was an atrocious one.

At a lonely farm house between San Jose and Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, Cal., on the night of Tuesday, May 26, 1896, James C. Dunham, slew all the occupants of the residence save one, a baby boy. His wife, her mother, her stepfather, her brother, a man and maid-servant were sacrificed. They were all members of the family of Colonel R. P. McGlinchey. The deed was carefully planned. Dunham came to his wife in the night and gave her a chance to write a message to those whom she believed would be spared. Then his fingers fastened around her throat and the woman was strangled. Next, Minnie Schlessler, a servant, was slain, her skull being cleft with an axe. Mrs. McGlinchey shared her fate. The murdered men were at Campbell when the women were killed. Colonel McGlinchey came first. As he opened the door he was met with a bullet. He turned to seek safety in flight and James K. Wells, his stepson, rushed to his assistance.

Wells was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Jumping over his body Dunham pursued the older man, he caught him in a nearby cabin and ended his misery. Robert A. Wells, who sheltered McGlinchey was also to death.

Dunham escaped, despite all efforts to capture him. There is a difference of opinion among those who have seen Church regarding his resemblance of Dunham, the California murderer. At first glance there is a strong likeness between Church and the photograph of Dunham in the possession of the police. This was first noticed by the detectives whose curiosity had been aroused by the air of mystery that seemed to hang over the prisoner. Church was shown the picture in the possession of the police and at first glance said: "Why, that looks like 'Texas Jack'." When closely questioned more about Texas Jack he was unable to give much more about him, but simply said that he was known as a circus hand.

Chief of Police Kelly is of the opinion that the prisoner is not Dunham. A photograph of Church will be forwarded, with description to San Jose. Church is about 35 years of age, is five feet ten inches in height and weighs about 155 pounds. He has a dark complexion, dark hair tinged with grey, dark moustache, dark eyes, prominent straight nose, rather thin face and slightly pointed chin. Three of the upper set of teeth have gold crowns.

Moore Sentenced.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—W. A. E. Moore, convicted of robbing Martin Mahon, a hotel keeper of this city, by the "buddy game" was today sentenced to nineteen years in the State prison.

The charge against Moore was that he conspired with his wife, Fayne Moore, to rob Mahon, and that Mahon was enticed by the woman to the apartments occupied by the Moores and there compelled by the husband to pay blackmail. Moore was convicted on his second trial, the jury in the first instance having disagreed. In the case of his wife, Fayne Moore, the jury also disagreed and the woman is now awaiting her second trial.

Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court today, on the application of counsel for Moore, granted a stay of execution of the sentence passed on Moore by Recorder Goff until a motion could be argued for the granting of a certificate of reasonable doubt in order to enable an appeal to be taken.

Vig Lance Committees Organized.

(By Telegraph.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Special dispatches from Paris say that in view of daily preparations for a coup d'etat the revolutionary socialists have organized a vigilance committee in each district, charged with the observation and detection of the anti-Republican movement.

Counter preparations are also being made. Officers of the higher ranks in the army are said to have been sounded on the subject of a coup d'etat, but the results are said to have been disheartening.

Accident at a Funeral.

(By Telegraph.)

NEGAUNEE, MICH., Dec. 27.—At the funeral of Mrs. William Martin today a team which drew a hack carrying mourners ran away. William Kevern, a pall-bearer, who was walking beside the hearse was run over and almost instantly killed. Frank Sheron, a liverman, who was driving the hearse, was thrown from it and injured, though not seriously.